

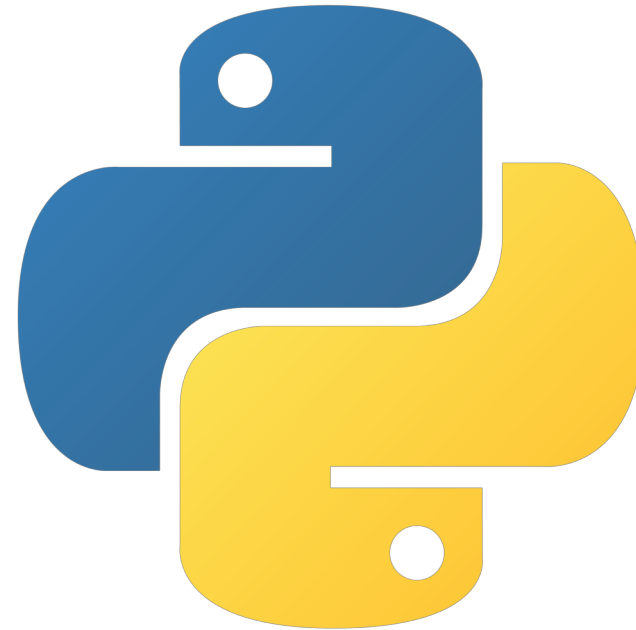
Python 101 x Scipy

(2) Python Basics Part 1

AIAT Academy

Python Basics' Outline (Part 1)

- Interactive Interpreter
- Comments
- Variable and Types
- Numbers and Booleans



Interactive Interpreter

```
terminal$ python3
```

```
Python 3.5.0 (v3.5.0:374f501f4567, Sep 12 2015, 11:00:19)
```

```
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin Type "help",  
"copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>>
```

Interactive Interpreter

```
terminal$ python3
```

```
Python 3.5.0 (v3.5.0:374f501f4567, Sep 12 2015, 11:00:19)
```

```
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin Type "help",  
"copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>>
```



We can write a line of Python code here!

Comments

#

Single line comments start with a '#'

"""

Multiline strings can be written
using three "s, and are often used as
function and module comments

"""

Variables

Variables

```
x = 2
```

```
x * 7
```

```
>> 14
```

```
x = "Hello, "
```

```
x + "Python!"
```

```
>> "Hello, Python!"
```


Variables

```
x = 2
```

```
x * 7
```

```
>> 14
```

Where is a semicolon!

```
x = "Hello, "
```

```
x + "Python!"
```

```
>> "Hello, Python!"
```

Where is data type?

Variables in C/JAVA and Python

`int x = 0; // In C or JAVA`

`x = 0 # In Python!!`

Variable's Types

Variables in Python are **Dynamically-typed**

```
type(1)
```

```
# >> <class 'int'>
```

```
type("สวัสดีครับ")
```

```
# >> <class 'str'>
```

```
type(None)
```

```
# >> <class 'NoneType'>
```

Variable's Types

Variables in Python are **Dynamically-typed**

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>type(1)</code> | <code># >> <class 'int'></code> |
| <code>type("สวัสดีครับ")</code> | <code># >> <class 'str'></code> |
| <code>type(None)</code> | <code># >> <class 'NoneType'></code> |
| <code>type(int)</code> | <code># >> <class 'type'></code> |
| <code>type(type(int))</code> | <code># >> <class 'type'></code> |

Numbers and Math

Variable's Types

3 # >> 3 (int)

3.0 # >> 3.0 (float)

Python has two numeric types
`int` and `float`

Variable's Types

3 # >> 3 (int)

3.0 # >> 3.0 (float)

1 + 1 # >> 2

2 - 1 # >> 1

100 * 2 # >> 200

10 / 5 # >> 2.0

10 / 4 # >> 2.5

Variable's Types

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------|----------|
| 3 | # >> 3 (int) | |
| 3.0 | # >> 3.0 (float) | |
| 1 + 1 | # >> 2 | |
| 2 - 1 | # >> 1 | |
| 100 * 2 | # >> 200 | |
| 10 / 5 | # >> 2.0 | |
| 10 / 4 | # >> 2.5 | |
| 7 // 3 | # >> 2 (integer division) | หารพิเศษ |
| 7 % 3 | # >> 1 (integer modulus) | |
| 2 ** 5 | # >> 32 (exponentiation) | |

Booleans

Booleans

True

>> True

False

>> False

Boolean is a subtype of `int`, where
`True == 1` and `False == 0`

Booleans

True

```
# >> True
```

False

```
# >> False
```

not True

```
# >> False
```

True and False

```
# >> False
```

True or False

```
# >> True (Short-circuit)
```

1 == 1

```
# >> True
```

2 * 2 == 5

```
# >> False
```

1 != 2

```
# >> True
```

4 * 3 != 1

```
# >> False
```

Booleans

True

```
# >> True
```

False

```
# >> False
```

not True

```
# >> False
```

True and False

```
# >> False
```

True or False

```
# >> True (Short-circuit)
```

1 == 1

```
# >> True
```

2 * 2 == 5

```
# >> False
```

1 != 2

```
# >> True
```

4 * 3 != 1

```
# >> True
```

1 < 3

```
# >> False
```

1 < 5 < 10

```
# >> True (1 < 5 and 5 < 10)
```